# SHERMAN.

Additional Details of the Contest of the 6th Instant.

General Palmer Relieved by General Jeff. C. Davis.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Escape of One of Stoneman's Brigade Commanders from the Rebels.

HIS RECENT EXPERIENCE.

BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga , August 5, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-nest two, the Army of the ee and the two corps on its left, (I wentieth and bowever, was to cover and draw the enemy's atten railroad south of Atlanta, at a point between White Hill P. M., but met so much opposition from the rebels that t was with difficulty they got a position near the railroad. About dark they attained it, and now every train that leaves the city will have to run a gauntlet of Minies

and cannier unless schooled is disloaged, which we do not think of.

Howard's open atoms.

The skirmishers of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps advanced and took an advanced position with little loss. The Sixteenth corps advanced position with little loss. The Sixteenth corps advanced position with little loss. The Sixteenth corps advanced about the same time to the rebel rifle pits, and were about to fortify to enable them to hold their ground, when the rebels reinforced their skirmish line and pressed ours so hard that they had to fail back to the reserve pickets. The right and left flanks of Corse's division received a galling fire on account of the commands resting upon them, not being see far advanced, enabling the enemy's pickets to swing around them and enhiste the line. General Corse's loss was two killed, two missing and twenty-four wou ded. Total twenty eight; no officers. General Ransom's division lost about the same. The aggregate loss to our samy by the afternoon's engagement was nearly three hundred, not including Schwfield's operations on the right, of which I have no definite report, but am informed was heavy.

HEAVY SKREMISHING

ed was heavy.

BRAVY SKIRMISHING

continued during the night, owing to attempts made by
those parts of our line that had fallen back to regain
their position, which they did under the assisting fire of
our artillery.

The weather is hot, to the extreme verge of comparison, and yet our army continues to act on the offensive.

Reinforcements are on their way to give us a helping
hand, and in regard to "coming events" I can only say
that you will hear from them soon.

News from Nashville.

NASEVILLE, Teon. , August 15, 1864. Several correspondents of the different newspapers have arrived here from below. They anticipate no early move-

## NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Unor Carek, Fotr Miles Southwart of Atlanta, Ga.,

Since my last writing matters hereabouts have gone at a small's pace and dulness has reigned supreme. It is "advance the skirmish line and take up a new position." 'espioy the lines and hold the ridge." "refuse the fank," "make a demonstration and cover the advance," "reconnoitre and fall back," and all that, from the beginning of the day till the end thereof. If there is one thing more than another which is odious and exasperating, it is to be compelled to make daily note of the petty jangles and frictions of two large armies facing each other in the woods, and endeavoring each to get the better of the other without getting in the way of bullets or spilling blood. The extreme length of this campaign, and the rumerous hard knocks which the armies have greduced a spirit of caution which will permit nothing to be done on hazard, or at least without the closest possible previous circulation of chances. The context has become that of two trained and wary giants of an another watchful eves, sore and smarting from setore every suspictions piece or woods the cannot set down and sound its depths carefully before men are sent in; skirmishers push about every where, beating all bushes, and when they have come into like, they lie for days in position, glaring at each other from behind trees, and foces, and foces, before a regular advance is attempted. All this is well, because necessary, but it is

says in position, glaring at each other from behind trees, and fences, and focks, before a regular advance is atomiced. All tills is well, because necessary, but it is very slow.

THE AIN OF IT.

As a cine to the whole series of operations for the past week or two, it is perhaps not too early to say that the sim is stuply and alone to get possession of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. This gives meaning and point to the whole business, else so moddled and senseless. This accomplished, and all the effort and sacrines of these many days is fully repaid, for failure in this is a failure to take Atlanta—a failure in every thing. Right there before us, about two and a half miles in our front, beats this great artery of life to the rebel city, and so long as the wheted kinfe of federal expectation is held back from severing this jugular of treason, so long is delayed the hour when it shall utterly coosame the whole rebellious carcase. Atlanta might, perhacy, be taken by a direct assault, but it would be much too cestly. Flanking has wrested from the hands of traitors every strong place, even the strongest which this campaign has yet given us, and shall it fail to give us this one? It requires time, sometimes much of it, but time is cheaper than blood.

The rebels understand the importance of this railroad sufficiently well to make them exceedingly vigilant against all our attempts upon it. The promptees and daring with which they follow up our successive advances southward, presenting aiways an audacious front to our front, is something remarkable, and is getting to be a thing not a little pouzing. It seems to have been the expectation on our part that, by pushing successive masses of men along down our lines with socresy and celerity, and then, as soon as they begue to attend beyond our lines that were fixed and form the right wing, and, as it were, plied up, Pelion on Gass, southward, in the hope that the rebels would fraw their repression, particularly and provide their forms to the region of artillery

doubtiess give them a wide range, but how they are able to fattom the taugled woods and ravines of the country, and spy out our columns so accurately, is strange.

I will give you in a digreat succession whatever of interest has transpired along these lines for the past three or four days. On the 2d the business on hand to be done was to effect a lodgement on the south bank of litey creek, a small, but deep channelled creek running east and west about on a line of intitude four miles south of atianta. It was supposed this would be a work or difficulty, and General Sherman accordingly allotted the performance of it to the Twenty third corps. General Schodeld saked General Hascall if his division (the Second) could do it. He said it could. "You may try it then," the history of the bound of accest. In addition there is a dam just at the point where the road crosses, and where the crossing was to be effected, thus rendering the water so deep above it that the robels could lurk beined it and deliver a raking fire upon the bridge as our men crossed. They could have done st, but they do not. General Hascall called upon the fine origade of Colonel W. E. Hobsou for a extrinsibility to the contarge across the bridge and up the eposition by the Thirteenth Kentucky, the Colonel's own regument, larged raphily over the tarded, and, deproying into line, pushed so impetancially as in Command of their line, it is a superior officer, inquiring what all that boas was about, and command of their line, it is not a large across had fire, received a message from pits superior officer, inquiring what all that boas was about, and command of their line, it is a large across had fire, received a message from pits superior officer, inquiring what all that boas was about, and command of their line, it is the superior officer, inquiring what all that boas was about, and command of posts and command of their line, it is not a fail ascards.

fallen.

This was accomplished by one daring brigade, and only a part of that, a task which, with less addacity and more manonuvring acd celling about, might, when attempted at last, have wetted the bill sides with blood. It was an important step ganed toward the possession, ultimately, of the Macon Railroad.

There were other movements during the day looking to a protection of the flank, and giving support to the line newly established on the hill, but all of little importance. The whole of the Second division crossed at once, and proceeded to fortify the crest of the hill carried by the brigade.

Preparations were made for a general assault, which was understood to have been ordered for three o'clock in the afternoon of creat expansions were excited by the imposing march and countermarch of the columns, and the galloping to and fro of orderies and aids; but it all came to nothing. The trop accord not be got into line in a galloping to and fro of orderies and aids; but it all came to nothing. The trop according to be analysis of the property of the college of

recovered.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Colonel, Lieutenant and Sam immediately pushed out into the stream, hoping under cover of the darkness swung around sufficiently on the rebel flank to become seriously engaged. Colonel Hobson's brigade, prompt as usual, went in first on the left of the division, and drove the rebels at once from their rille pits. Halting a little for the First and Fourth, the latter on the extreme right, to swing around, they all charged gallantly about four o'clock, through an open cornflied on the rebel breastworks, in which they had a section of artillery, and drove them entirely out. The rebels had hauled off their cannon and secured them, but were utterly driven out of their works, and kept out. The men had reversed the rebel works before night and prepared themselves fully to hold them at all hazards; but since they were detached from the Third division by quite agap, and were thrust far out into the centy's country,

in good order and without molestation.

LOSE.

Many of the killed and wounded having been of necessity left on the field, it is difficult to state positively whether the missing were killed or wounded, or neither. It is to be hoped that the ground will be recovered sufficiently soon to enable us to ascertain the number of each. The whole number of killed, wounded and missing will not be very far from five hundred and fifty.

DETAINCES.

The right of the Twenty-third corps reached a point three miles from East Point and, as nearly as I can ascertain, a mile and a balf from the railroad. We are at last getting so near it that the robels are growing auxious concerning it, and shower upon us a furious storm of shells at the slightest indication of any movement on our part.

The Twenty-third corps after the fight assumed a posi-tion nearly at right angles with the Fourteenth corps, and facing southward. The Second division was slightly bent back to protect the flank, and lies upon a strong and easily defensible ridge, which they will be able to hold thi another advance is determined upon. Another such as the last one will bring the army nearly, if not quite, upon the coveted railroad.

At the time the Second division was about to make an attack, the artillery along nearly the entire front of the Army of the Tenussee opened on the rebels, to create a diversion in their favor, and at the same time the skirmish line was briskly pushed forward as if about to assault. The small voice of the musketry was overwhelmed in the mighty thunder of fifty gues, which shook the ancient hills of Georgis as they were never shaken before—rolled through the valleys and reverberated through the streets of Atlanta, announcing to its startled dwellers the beginning of the end, and warning them to flee from the wrath to come. This, as all such demonstrations, eaded as it was intended, in smoke and noise, and a vast expenditure of ammunition, with a small loss of life. If any elect was produced, it was a moral, or perhaps demonalizing one.

Convronting Atlanta, August 7, 1864.

It is Sunday, the quietest Sabbath of the campaign; and, by common consent, both sides seem to have agreed upon the observance of the holy time. The forenoon passed off so quietly that we could with difficulty make curselves believe that the enemy were still in our front. Early in the evening, however, as darkness settled upon the lines, the flash of rifler could be seen, though but lew shots were exchanged during the night. Taking advantage of the stiliness, I rode to-day to the extreme loft of the line, and was pleased to mark the progress which has been made in the construction of works. In Kimbail's, Wood's and Newton's front the works are so formidable that one line can successfully repei an assault from five

wagon trains that are continually passing to and from

Two Miles from Atlanta, Ga., August 8—8 A. M.

Nothing new transpired yesterday. The Fourth corps advanced their line a little nearer the railroad last night, under a brisk fire from the enemy.

This morning opens without any indication that anything decisive is on hand.

The railroad trains come regularly to the front, bringing crowds of convalescents.

Colonel Opdyke, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, has been placed in command of the brigade lately commanded by General Kimball.

MARIETTA, Ga., August 9, 1874.

folonel Capron, wish his son, a youth aged seventeen years, and Lieutenant Colkins, of the Eighth Michigan cavairy, arrived in town this morning, very much to the surprise of all who were familiar with the details of the surprise, the topography of the country through which be cime, and the numerous bands of gentilias that injest the region of the Chattahoochee. It appears that after the battle of Hillsboro be (ound his brigade to be composed o squads and detachments from the whole command, except Colonel Ademis' brigade, which had remained organized. He was also alarmed to discover that not more than one third were armed. Having left Athens he marched day and night, thinking by these long and forced marches to clude, the enemy, who he knew was following him.

The Colonel, Lieutenant and Sam immediately pushed out into the stream, hoping under cover of the darkness to make the greater part of the way to Rosswell bridge that night. The party had gone but a short distance when they heard the unwelcome roar of rapids. They were too near to make the shore, the canne being wholly controlled by the current. This was a most critical moment. They who had so narrowly escaped death in battle were now at the mercy of the meddened, impetuous water. Not all of the party could swim, so it was decided to remain in the boat, and if she foundered they would rest in the same watery grave together. Onward the frail, trembling cance sped, bearing its precious burthen, amid a myriad of eddes and whirlpools, until at last she gave a sudden plunge, completely submerging the passengers. They all held tenactously to her aides, when she came to the surface, and with their has bailed her out. Once more they began to paddle down the Chattahoconec; had gone but a mile or so when that same dreaded roar of falling water came through the darkness, falling with appailing effect upon their ears. The boat was immediately headed to the shore. Reaching the bank, they found that the ivy and briars were so thick that it was almost impossible to land. After more than an hour of hard work they succeeded in getting a place to lie down, where the water was not more than an inch deep, the rain still pouring in torrents. At daylight the weary travellers again embarked, with scarcely a hope of their ever reaching their goal; but they must not relax their efforts now when so near boms. The undergrowth is so high and thick that it is like a vast green curtain, spread on either side for miles along the bank of this mow historic stream. The bushwhackers were not looking for Yankees in cances, so they did not watch the river, but their attention seemed to be directed from the water to the approaching roads, so, very fortunately for our refugees, they were permitted to quietly slip down unnoticed and unharmed.

Master

General Sherman on Negro Troops.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Spooner, agent for recruiting for Massachusetts in General Sherman's department, lately reserved from that officer the following remarkable letter, setting forth in a clear, shrewd and blust manner, characteristic of the man, the General's opinions on the mission in which Mr. Spooner and so many other gentlemen are at present engaged. The fronty of the second paragraph is highly amusing—

MEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE

JOHN A. SPOONER, ESQ., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Ton. — Sin.—Yours from Contamonaga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lientenant colonel and Provest Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Massaspipl, under the act of Congresa, approved July 4, 1854, to recruit volunteers to be creditted to the States or applying to General Webster at Nashville, he will grant you a bass through our lines to those Sautes, and, as I have had considerable experience in those Sautes, would suggest ricraiting denote to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mass. Testins, Moutronney and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, watergeville and savaumab, Georgia

n able bodied man, black or white, there, it for a soliter, who was not in our army or the one opposed to it. You speak of the impression going abroid that I am prosed to the organization of co ored regiments. My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no eason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our tograss, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nui

sacred a one to be peddied off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as these who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in abor and fighting in addition to the reper quotas of the State.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the times when such conforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and nas delayed the universal draft which I drimly betteve will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for, under the Providence of God, it will separate the sheep from the peats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a triend of the negro as well as o the white race. I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants; others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had a Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young, the leable and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions; but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting

You may show this to the agents of the other States in

# GRANT.

Brilliant Movement of a Part of the Army Before Petersburg.

Splendid Results Already Achieved.

The Rebels Surprised and Their Works Taken.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND PRISONERS

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

General Hancock Reported to be Within Two Miles of Fort Darling,

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

THE SECOND CORPS.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION UNDER MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK by Birney, and on the left by Barlow, whilst this evening Foster's brigade has captured four pieces of artillery individual surmise and the astuteness of the enemy. It shows that General Grant is watchful, calculating, energetic and always ready to take advantage of the enemy's operations. Neither is it necessary now to particularize the forces operating in this vicinity. It was surprising to many people, however, who saw the troops who embarked on transports at City Point on Eaturday evening, and started down the river, apparently on their way to Washington, suddenly appear after midnight up the river on their way towards Richmond. Part of the forces marched by land and crossed the pontoon bridges already laid over the river near Deep Bottom. Part came in transports, as I have mentioned. This midnight movement was made under the most favorable auspices. The scene was magnificent, heightened as it was by the apparently innumerable lights on the transports, reflect ed on the water, and the brilliant moonlight.

AFTER THE TROOPS HAD DEBARKED and taken their positions, some at the point which has been occupied by the brigade under General Foster, and some on this extensive piece of open ground called Straw berry Plains, an advance was made on the enemy's position. This position is a strong one. The main line of formidable earthworks all along the crest. In front of intended as a strong skirmish line, proved, as it was decommand of General Birney, the Twenty-fourth Massa. chusetts and Tenth Connecticut in the advance, rusber forward, charging in gallant style, and almost without firing a shot drove the enemy from his rifle pits covering the Kingsland road, and captured about one hundred pris oners. Among them were officers and privates from ten different regiments in Fidd's and Wilcox's divisions. Those were Longstreet's troops.

THE REBELS DRIVEN TO THEIR WORKS. The enemy retired into his main intrenchments Birney made good use of both his bayonets and his bat-During the afternoon the troops under his comnand drove the enemy from an important position at the oute to Richmond, and it was then that Foster's brigade. by a brilliant little charge, captured the rebel guns. It by a brilliant little coarge, captured the recognist. It was at first supposed that there were six brass field pieces and two mortars; but when we came to hand them off we found that there were only four guns; but they were handsome eight-inch howitzers.

THE ADVANCE—CAVALRY SKURMSHING.

From Strawberry Flains other troops advanced on the roads leading towards Richmond. The cavalry under General Gregg took the Charles City road, whome, after a share no agement. Hampton's rebel legion was driven.

roads leading towards kichmond The cavairy under General Greg took the Charles City road, whence, after a sharp engagement, Hampton's rebel legion was driven in considerable confusion, returning at last in a northerly direction, and not immediately upon Richmond. The infantry pushed forward on other roads, but found then well orthed and well defended; for, from the moment the enemy perceived our debarkation, and arrangements for oldensive operathens, which he could easily do from the commanding beights he occupies, he commenced moving troups from his right to his left, and immediately sent for reinforcements, in order to protect his most vital and most threatened points—namely, the principal highways into Richmond.

GENERAL BARLOW CHARGES AND CAPTURES THE REMEL RIPLE PITS.

Early in the afternoon General Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged one line of rile pits and took it. The enemy resisted stubbornly with artility and minakerry but our froops assaulted the position—a sort of isolated creat—and took and now hold it.

belongs to the Twentleth Mackenhardts regiment, and is a very galant officer. Weannel of Getty-burg, where he logt a hand, and subsequently weannel in the whiter-

ness, he had only just returned to duty yesterday. And this afternoon I saw him carried from the field again.

ARTILLERY—GENERAL GRAST.

Captains Dow, Ricketts and Benton had each a section of their batteries in position on the oren plain, from which, for a time, they silected the enemy's artillery, and disturbed the moving columns of his infantry.

General Grant, accompanied by his staff, visited the scene of General Hancock's present operations during the afternoon.

taken since those this morning show that a considerable force of the enemy is here, and information received this evening indicates that rebel reinforcements are arriving.

force of the enemy is here, and information received this evening indicates that rebel reinforcements are arriving OUR CASUALVIES

during the day have been slight. It is impossible to procure a list of them this evening. Captain Cooper. of the Second New York heavy artillery, and Captain No. lan, of the Twenty eight Massachusetts infantry, are said to be among the killed; and Captain Bronson, of the Fifty seventu New York. among the wounded. He is adjutant of Col. Crandall's brigade, and has lost an arm. OUR LINES ESTABLEERS.

This evening our lines, as they always are under Handock, have been well established. Our dispositions and operations are interesting but present prudential reasons prevent me being more explicit.

While skirmishing has been going on all day, not a sound disturbs the solemn stillness of this Sabbath evening now. And I am reminded, as the leaves are rustling over me that, clesing this despatch, I am about to seek a few hours' repose, unfil daylight ushers in the beginning of new developments on the merrow, beneath the outspreading branches of the same grand old oaks where, under somewhat similar circumstances, we wanted new developments while here two weeks ago.

### THE TENTH CORPS.

gain a position from this point as a base, in the rear of Drewry's bluff and Fort Darling, looking to offensive perations against Richmond, in the nature of a general fight with Lee in front of his works, or the driving of him within his defences altogether.

THE MOVEMENT-THE TENTH CORP. The movement from the beginning has been deliberate erfect it and render it fruitful of results have been in the main brilliant and auspicious. This is particularly true of the old and tried Tenth corps, Major General Bir nev commanding, who sent to the scene a large portion move at a certain moment, was fully ready at precisely that moment, and moved promptly to the field, arriving there between two and three o'clock this morning, and marching exactly on time across the pontoon bridge, that too frequently prevail to the prejudice of our succe in many of our elaborate military movements, this energy marked and gratifying.
THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

In carrying out the designs of the Lieutenant General, the embarking of nearly all the troops intended to parsicipate in the operations of the day, and probably the week, on board transports was made a shrewd feature of the plan. Accordingly that portion of the Tenth corps ssigned to co-operative duty with the other troops sent forward received orders to hold themselves in readiness ion was general among both officers and men that trans-ports were to be taken for some distant point. The re sult showed this conclusion to be erroneous, though, in the case of other portions of the forces, the deceptive aid

tom and crossed the bridge between two and three clock this morning, where they disposed themselves for rest and comfort until daybreak and the hour of at-

Preliminary skirmishing, attendant upon getting the troops of the corps in position, prevailed from daylight until about seven o'clock. When everything was ready for a more imposing demonstration on the enemy by the divisions of the corps under command of General A. H. Terry and Brigadier William Birney, late of the Department of the South, and more recently operating actively in Florida, and a brother of the Major General Commanding the corps, and who captured the guns as hereinafter related, General R. S. Foster's brigade occupied the outer line, which constituted the advance, because of their knowledge of the ground and position.

Just at dark, and immediately previous to the discontinuance of operations for the day, Major General Birney held a consultation with Lieutenant General Grant in reference to the storming of a portion of the enemy's earthworks.

works.
With deliberation and caution Major General Birney with the utmost precipitation and left all behind. The result of the undertaking was the capture of four heavy guns, two mortars and a large number of prisoners. Major General Butler, upon his arrival at department headquarters, at once sent an exceedingly complimentary telegraphic despatch to Major General Birney, thanking him for his act, and assuring him that the government and the country would not fail to entertain a lively appreciation of the noble gallantry displayed by his victorious troops in this affair. The officers and men of the Tenth feel, as is their right, unusually good to night over their brilliant and gratifying success.

deplayed by his victorious trops in this affair. The officers and men of the Tenth feel, as is their right, unusually good to-night over their brilliant and gratifying success.

A STOCKESPICL CHARGE.

When the hour of attack arrived two brigades of the Tenth corps, situated respectively on the right and left of our line, made a most courageous and splendid charge, under the gallant lead of Brigadier General A. H. Torry, upon the enemy, who were present in force in and in front of a belt of woods running nearly parallel to the northwest side of Redoubt Weed (so named in honor of the late Lieut, Col. Weed, who fell at Coal Harbor), and about a mile from the upper nonton bridge.

The charge—which was made through an open field—was a grand one, and resulted in handsomely driving the enemy out of position on his outer line of works, capturing upwards of a hundred prisoners, and leaving a large number of dead and wounded rebels on the field. Our entire losses throughout in killed, wounded and prisoners is about fitty. I hope to be able to finish this despatch in time to enable me to go over the field and verify this point. The scene was a truly impring one—the charge, the reorganization of the troops, and the taking up of a new position, occupying quite an hour. The participating regiments in this noble exploit were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, supported by the One Hundretth New York, Colonel Pandy, the Eleventh Maine, and the First Maryland cavaliry. The charge on the right was made in line of battlephy the gallant eld Eighty-fith Pennsylvania, the Sixty-second Ohio, Colonel Voris; the Sixty-second Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, and the Thirty-ninth Illinois—all dashing regiments and all equal to such tasks. The Gameral Force of the ramber of the ramber of the ramber of the ramber of the price of the participating of the second or right and left.

The rebel position was adjacent to and on both sides of the head of Four Mile creek, row which seed in the field of battle, Lieutenant General Grow while our communi

Everything has been quiet throughout the night on and about the scene of yesterday's operations. The opinion prevailed throughout the night that the enemy would open on us this morning all along the lines in front of

## AFFAIRS AT DUTCH GAP.

GENERAL HUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 15-S A. M. Everything was quiet at futen cap yesterday, and the

### THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

#### The Bermuda Rundred Despatch. BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., August 14, 1864.

nte transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, their bands playing gayly. Of course the rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interest in the move under cover of the darkness returned, coming up by this under cover of the darkness returned, coming up by this place under full speed at ten P. M., and proceeded up the river. At the same time the Tanth corps, with the artiflery of the Second curps, were crossing to the north side of the James river, and were all landed up the river, within tweive miles of Richmond, before three ô'clock this morning. This force, with General Foster's, make quite a respectable army it is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontion bridges abuve Fort Darling. If this is done Lee will be unable to transfer his army to the north side without marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles. nies.

Thus far all works well. Musketry firing was he direction of this movement this morning.

Hancock, arrived from Deep Bottom, on the James river, were wounded in the fight yesterday, after landing on the north side. The following officers are among the

Captain W. E. Mapes, 24th New York.
Captain Jas. McVann, 100th New York.
Captain W. N. Sailne, 11th Maine.
Captain A. W. Pendix, 11th Maine.
Major C. P. Baidwin, 17th Maine.
Lieutenant Richard l'fikinton, 16th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant G. H. Brown, 10th Connecticut.
Lieutenant J. S. Mansur, 9th United States, colored.
Lieutenant Edwd. E. Fairchild, 9th United States, cored.

Lieutenant P. McDavid, 2d South Carolina, rebel pris

the tiero orough away as the wonded of the Egg-teenth army corps up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Artillery and musketry firing had been kept up all day, and still continued ween our informant lett. Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks, the outer one being about nine miles from Richmond.

The loss in the Second army corps so far has been very small.

LATER. The mail boat Keyport has arrived from City Point, and as on board one hundred rebel prisoners, captured dur

ing the skirmishing of yesterday.

Pesides the earthworks captured yesterday by our forces, there was also captured one battery that bore upo

our men working upon the canal heretofore alluded to The Washington Despatches.

Washington, August 16, 1864.
The mail boat Keyport reports the movement of the second corps up the James river on Saturday night, resuiting in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap and the capture of over ave hundred prisoners, besides

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, about forty of whom claim to be deserters.

There was but little hard fighting done, General Hancock accomplishing his end by skilful manouvring and a surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than one hundred.

Previous to the movement up the river the troops were placed upon the transports and moved down ostentatiously to below Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiving the robels, who at once supposed the siege of Petersburg and Richmond was being raised.

Under the cover of the night the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete surprise of the enemy.

Our troops have now gained an important position within two miles of Fort Darling.

A passenger in the mail boat from City Point arrived here to day. He reports that a detachment of the Second army corps on Sunday swept round to Deep run and captured a number of prisoners.

About eighty of them were landed at Fortress Monroe. They are South Carolinians, and belong to General Longstreet's corps.

Their appearance indicates extremely hard service. The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundred to

Their appearance indicates extrem

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1864 on the James river, and by a circuitous route reached Cap, Saturday night. Turner and Terry's divisions, of the Tenth corps, also crossed over to Deep Bottom Satur time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General the robel line of skirmisters before them for some con-siderable distance, when the Iwenty-fourth Massachu-setts regiment, Coionel Osborno, charged and broke the robel line and captured seventy prisoners.

Meantime General Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for liancock, and he got his (the Second) corps into position on Birney's right, on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Sichmond.

The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles

Mrs. Margaret Leonard, of Boston, Mass., arrived in this city yesterday from Castle Tunuder, Richmond. She is on her way to Hoston, where she resides. She jet Richmond on the 12th inst., and makes the following statement of the circumstances attending her capture, her treatment while in the rebeilines and her experience

last, in the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery. When his company was ordered to the seat of war I received permission to go with his company as laundress. The regiment first went to Norfolk, Va., and from thence was ordered to Plymouth, N. C. This place was captured on the 20th of april by the rebels, with all that was in it, including my tronks, over which the rebels and our own men had a quarrel for the possession, but the rebels got them. The rebels gave me nothing back, not even a hat for my head. I had nothing only what was on my back. They seized all the money, goods and everything eise they could take from our men. There were a good many wounded at Plymouth after the battle, and they left me there four weeks in the hospital as a hurse. At the end of that time I was taken to Andersonville, Ga., in a box cart. They kept me ten days there and treated me kindly. My bushand was allowed to visit me every day. This was the only place at which they showed me any kindness. At the end of ten days they took me to Richmond the 9th of June and remained there till the 12th of August. All the rations the prisoners bace in Castle Thunder is corn bread and water and rotten bacon. They have not half enough to eat. For the last five weeks they gave me no soap, not as much as would wash my hands. They keep what they call deserters, spies and Yankee boshwhackers in Castle Thunder. There are twenty-seven thougand at Andersonville and Macon, Ga., and they are dying very tast of scurry, chronic diarrhora and drougy. If they are not soon released there will not be many left to release. While I was at Andersonville I saw them burying our prisoners every day. There are no prisoners in was at Andersonville in saw them burying our prisoners every day. There are no prisoners now the female department of the Castle with me . We the female department of the Castle with me . We the female department of the Castle with me . We the female department of the Castle with me . We then the nother kichmond Ecomined was a say. We could beer chart's cannon at Petersburg was a say. We could beer chart's cannon at Petersburg was a say was the sate apply permission to go with his company as laundress. The regiment first went to Norfolk, Va., and from thence was

The committee of arrangements have fixed the grand ball of the seamen for Briday night, at Union Hall in three town. The supper will be provided by the Letanda, Mrs.